

Historic, Archive Document

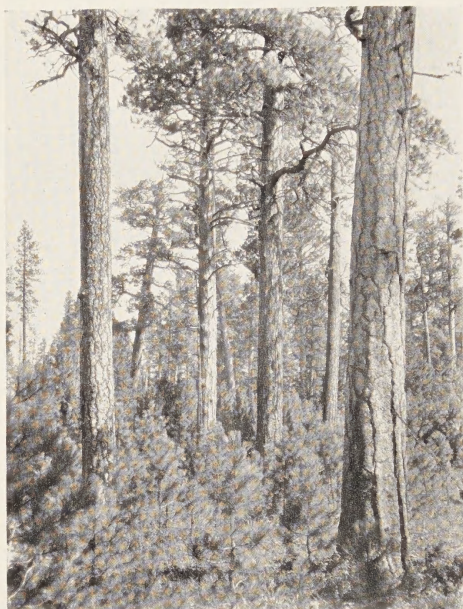
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Reserve

LOLO

NATIONAL FOREST

MONTANA AND IDAHO



270688

“This is the Forest Primeval”

The resources of the Lolo National Forest have wide utility and hold many attractions for recreation visitors.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region

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PLANTING ON AN OLD BURN



294467

Forest lands, denuded by fire where natural restocking is improbable, are planted. Seedling trees or transplants, 2 or 3 years old, grown in a Forest Service nursery, are used.

It will be many years before the little trees are large enough for harvesting. But, soon after they are planted, they help to equalize water flow and check soil erosion.

Below is a plantation about 20 years after planting. CCC boys are pruning to improve lumber quality.



312705

A FOREST FIRE



238964

Lightning starts many forest fires, but man's carelessness runs nature a close second in number of fires caused.

It takes years to produce a full-grown tree; fire will destroy such a tree in a few seconds. This fire destroyed thousands of large trees and countless small ones. It was started by somebody's carelessness.

Man-caused fires are ALL preventable. Do YOUR part!

AFTER FLAMES VISITED A FOREST



213167

Desolate and forbidding is the aspect of burned-over forest land. Black snags in place of verdure. Bare soil from which life has been burned. Timber values gone. Wildlife killed or fled.

A carelessly discarded lighted match, cigarette, cigar stub, or pipe heel, an abandoned camp fire, the smouldering remains of a slash pile—any and all of these can result in scenes like this. Everybody loses when timber burns.

A FOREST LOOKOUT TOWER



289960

Lookouts are the “eyes” in the sparsely occupied forest areas. They discover and report fires while still small. Steps are then immediately taken to extinguish them.

The fire suppression organization is geared to the greatest possible speed. Delays are disastrous in protecting forests from flames.

A FOREST FIREMAN READY FOR ACTION



270820

Upon discovery of a fire, a "minute man" fireman equipped with a scientifically developed outfit is immediately dispatched, day or night. Giving everything in unselfish service, these men "get" 95 percent of the fires unassisted.

Continuous alertness is exercised to prevent damage from fires. Preventable man-caused fires unnecessarily increase the burden.

ROCK CREEK, IN A CHARMING RECREATION AREA



219352

Rock Creek, in the Lolo National Forest, draining one of the most charming natural forest areas of the Northwest, is one of the popular fishing streams of western Montana. A good road extends up this stream from highway No. 10. At many points are attractive camp sites.

The scenery ranges from quiet, mountain-rimmed bowls to rugged canyons.

MOOSE AT HOODOO LAKE



314076

The Lolo National Forest supports an abundance of wildlife. Big game often surprises the visitor.

The national forests provide more than ample territory for the summer habitat of much of the big game of the Northwest. Whitetail and mule deer, elk, and moose find in them ample summer feed.

FISHING



272445

Some of the finest fishing waters in the Northwest attract many visitors each season.

ELK HANDICAPPED BY DEEP SNOWS



Heavy snowfall in the higher altitudes provides winter sports as well as a water reserve that later feeds the numerous lakes and streams.

But these heavy snows seriously handicap big game, particularly elk and deer, in their search for food. Formerly, the animals found winter forage in the valleys and on the foothills away from the hazards of deep snow. Now these areas are not available to them—being occupied by farms and ranches.

The higher elevations of the national forests have thousands of acres of abundant summer forage, but the number of big-game animals that any given area can support year long is limited by the amount of feed available in winter. Practically all the usable winter range in the national forests is reserved for big game.

Moose are able to make their way in extremely deep snow, but elk and deer find such travel difficult and are consequently more restricted in using winter range. The two pictures above indicate the sorry plight in which elk are sometimes found.

Study of the biological facts which underlie big game's existence and the formulation and execution of management plans, in cooperation with State fish and game departments, to adjust game population to available feed is part of the work of the Forest Service in the national forests.

A NATIONAL FOREST CAMPGROUND



307705

Attractive campgrounds are provided for the convenience of campers.

These grounds, situated near running water or on lake shores, are equipped with stoves and tables, water, and sanitation facilities. For week-end outings these camps furnish matchless opportunities for enjoyment. Visitors have a variety of forest recreation opportunities at hand—fishing, hiking, or rest and relaxation amidst beautiful settings.

A SUMMER HOME IN THE NATIONAL FOREST



270842

Summer home sites, located where the woods' charm is at its best, are truly inviting spots. Many of the buildings erected by permittees are especially attractive. Certain standards of construction and landscaping must be met, to assure that natural surroundings will not be despoiled.

PONDEROSA PINE



271810

The Lolo National Forest, with a total net area of 1,681,424 acres, lies partly in Montana and partly in Idaho. It supports fine stands of ponderosa pine. Trees like the ones shown above, which are about 250 years old, will yield as much as 1,500 board feet of lumber per tree.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS

GRAZING IN AN OPEN TIMBER STAND



185527

This open timber type of forest lends itself readily to several concurrent land uses such as timber growing, grazing, and recreation, usually without conflict.

The forest resources of the Lolo National Forest are utilized under scientific management to provide summer range for many thousands of animals year after year, without reduction in the forage-producing capacity of the land.

These ranges contribute much to the welfare of local communities. Most of the ranches adjacent to the forest use its forage to augment their ranch pastures and hay lands.

A TIMBERED WATERSHED IN THE LOLO NATIONAL FOREST



221026

Timbered watersheds are of immense value in regulating and conserving stream flow. By increasing the absorptive power of the soil, and by its shade, the timber cover retards rapid run-off of melting snow and the evaporation of summer rains. Green timbered slopes prevent soil erosion.

HARVESTING NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER



156143

The timber of the Lolo National Forest is an important factor in the lumber industry of western Montana—an industry which provides employment for hundreds of workers, and supplies a market for much of the agricultural products of the locality.

The harvesting of national forest timber is regulated to insure the maximum continuous future yield, thus giving permanence to the local communities dependent upon this resource.

A NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER SALE AREA



86466

National forest timber is first of all available to the local resident, at low cost, for construction and improvement of homes and ranches. The rest of the annual crop is disposed of in commercial sales to the highest bidder.

Logging is done under strict supervision of trained foresters, who mark the trees to be cut, see that those left for seeding and future growth and harvest are not damaged, and direct the disposal of slash to reduce fire menace.

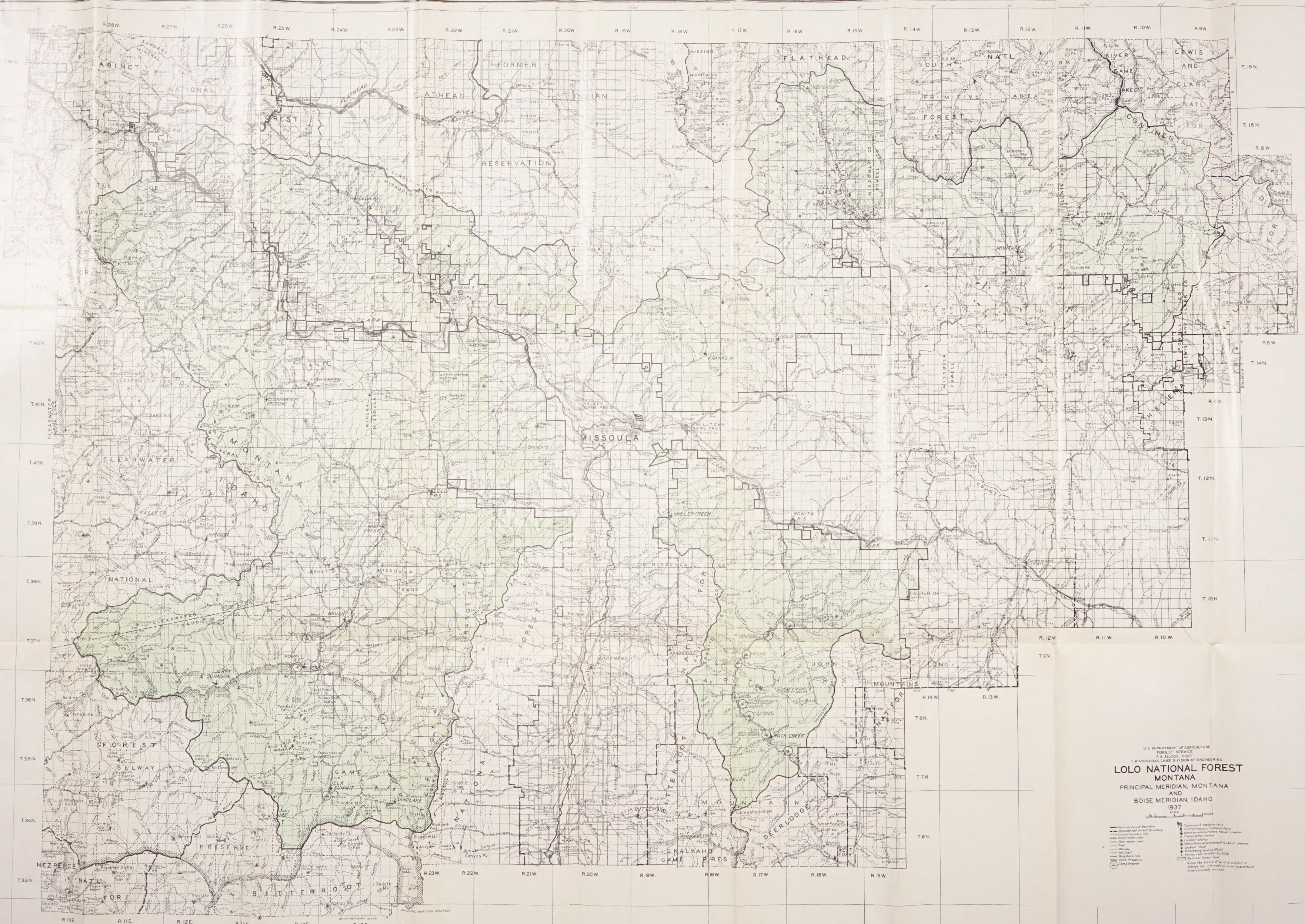
THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The National Forests are YOUR forests. All their resources are for use. That these public properties shall furnish the maximum continuous supply of timber, forage, water, recreation, fish, and game of which they are capable is the objective of the Forest Service.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRE IN THE FORESTS

1. **MATCHES.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. **TOBACCO.**—During the dangerous fire season, smoke only in camp or at places of habitation. Be sure pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. **MAKING CAMP.**—First make sure whether a camp-fire permit is required. Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small and never build it against trees, logs, or near brush.
4. **BREAKING CAMP.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out. Leaving any unextinguished fire is dangerous as well as unlawful.
5. **BRUSH BURNING.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that fire will get away.
6. **HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMPFIRE.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water stir in plenty of cool earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

The Lolo National Forest is administered by a forest supervisor, with headquarters at Missoula, Mont. He is assisted by a number of forest rangers, so located with relation to their districts that they can dispatch the public business promptly and efficiently. Further information with regard to the resources and uses of the Lolo National Forest may be obtained by addressing the Forest Supervisor at Missoula.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
F. A. SILEX, CHIEF
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF, DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
LOLO NATIONAL FOREST
MONTANA
PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, MONTANA
AND
BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO
1937

- 1:25,000 SCALE
- National Forest Boundary
 - Departmental Forest Boundary
 - County Boundary
 - Road under construction
 - Trail
 - Manway
 - Telephone line
 - Lighted Game Preserve
 - Campground
 - Superintendent's headquarters
 - Game or administrative Forest station
 - Thompson station
 - Lookout station
 - Thompson and permanent look-out station
 - Emergency landing field
 - House, cabin or other building
 - National Forest land
- Since the status of land is subject to change, this information is not guaranteed to be absolutely correct.